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Such statesmanship as Senator Penrose represents is the kind that the American people are trying to shake loose from.

The St. Louis Times asks, "Is Theodore Roosevelt sane?" According to the Times, any man who objects to Big Business running the government is a fit subject for the lunatic asylum.

The Republican ticket in this county can be supported by the Progressives without injury to their conscientious scruples, for when it comes to a choice of seeking congenial political bed-fellows the Progressives can find them among the Republicans rather than among the Democrats.

The nomination of a Progressive state ticket is not only unfortunate for the Republican party in Missouri, but will, in all likelihood, prove a great misfortune to the people of Missouri. The Republican party is not strong enough to stand a division of its vote without creating a gap that will let the Democrats through into power again, and no good for the state of Missouri may be expected from a restoration of Democratic Bourbonism. The hope of all well-wishers of the good, old "Show Me" state lies in the possibility that the Progressive ticket will absorb enough Democratic votes to offset the Republican losses.

In a St. Louis restaurant forty waiters walked out on a strike one day last week, alleging that they were paid only sixty cents a day in wages and were expected to make up from the gratuitous tips given by the patrons. The owner of the establishment defended his position by stating that he was really paying his waiters one dollar a day to which they were adding three or four dollars from the tips. This shows how far the tip graft is being carried—not so much by the servants as by their employers. Restaurants, hotels and sleeping car companies are the greatest offenders in this respect. They not only charge those whom they serve a high price for the service, but the patrons are expected to maintain the serving force in addition to the regular charges. The tipping nuisance is one the American people should sit down upon with force enough to smother it. It is a graft and nothing else.

In vociferously voicing their virtue in the matter of refusing contributions from the big corporations to their campaign fund, our Democratic friends are overdoing it, for, really, they protest too much. Democratic politicians are like wherever you find them, and Missouri Democratic politicians have long been held up as finest samples of the breed. So far as their pedigree record goes there is nothing to show that the strain has been improved since Senator Stone was organizing "health societies" for the purpose of promoting the Baking Powder Trust's graft in Missouri, and the head lobbyist of the railroads had his headquarters in an anteroom behind the speaker's chair in the state senate. Whenever the big corporations hear Missouri Democrats talking of their abhorrence of corporation contributions they enjoy a quiet snicker. Remember, all Democrats suck eggs, but at present they are busy not to expose the shells to view.

To put the Democrats in power at Washington would, indeed, be a grievous mistake for the people to make in the coming election, for, in such an event, no matter what are the national ills that are troubling us, such a remedy would be worse than the ailment. The Democratic party, whatever it may offer in advance of the election, has nothing in constructive capacity to build well for our nation. And simmer its so-called "progressive" platform down until their is a substance to it, and it contains nothing

more than the threadbare proposition to give the country another dose of tariff reform. No matter how thick the sugar-coating, that is the pill inside of it. We don't want that kind of medicine, we have tried it before and it would never reach the spot and the nation only became sicker than it was before. Tariff reform and free trade never made the rich poorer and the poor richer, but it always made the poor poorer. Its hardest and earliest effects are always upon the man who works for a living—the farmer and the wage-earner. One only needs to read back in history about fifteen years to learn the convincing truth of this statement, and even young men can recall the effects of the last dose of Democratic tariff reform we had.

Let the Republican standard organs sneer at and belittle the vote cast for the Progressive party at the state election held in Vermont last week as they may, the result holds a deep and significant foreboding of coming trouble if not disaster for the Republican party at the approaching national election, and the Journal will not be one to confuse the truth of the situation by trying to cast a fog around the result. Let it be remembered that Vermont has always in the past adhered to its Republicanism with immovable pertinacity and that the state lies in a section of the country where Progressivism was supposed to have obtained little foothold as a political sentiment, yet the returns show that the Progressive party, organized less than one month ago, has in a state election there absorbed over 40 per cent of the Republican party's voting strength. Is this a negative result? If Vermont can make such a protest in advance of the general election, what will thunder forth from those great states of the middle-west, the northwest and the Pacific coast, where the progressive spirit had its birth and has strongly nourished, when they speak on November 5th, next? While we do not predict the election of Governor Wilson, we, who can read as we run, can see nothing but the returns from Vermont. There lies in it a roar of protest of a party driven to accept its policies and its presidential candidate from the hands of a repudiated minority against its will. This may appear as strange talk coming from a paper that professes to be Republican, but since honesty is a virtue to be cherished, we simply give what seems to us, an honest view of the Republican party's predicament.

The more we look at this single tax theory the better we like it, and it is worth while for our citizens, and particularly the farmers, to give the proposition serious consideration between now and election day, when they will be called upon to decide whether this plan of taxation shall be adopted in Missouri. We have no doubt that many of our readers have had little opportunity to inform themselves upon the principle of this plan of raising the public revenues, and they look upon it as something quite new and untried, yet it has been adopted in a number of places and is found to work well and make the burden of taxation lightest upon those who are least able to stand it. Many people have the idea that under this system of making land pay all the taxes the man who owns the most land will have to pay the most taxes and consequently the load will fall heaviest on the farmer. That is not the principle at all. The single tax plan, as presented to the people of Missouri in the amendment to the constitution submitted for their decision, contemplates not taxation upon the area of the land, but upon land values and upon public franchise values. In other words, a foot of ground in some localities of our larger cities will

pay as much tax as many farmers will pay on their whole farms. A farmer, under this plan, may improve his farm as much as he pleases with buildings, fences, orchards and so on, without adding to the assessed value of his property as long as the general land value, based upon its production capacity, or through unearned increment resulting from the growth of population, does not increase its value. All personal property will be exempt from taxation. Many localities in British Columbia have adopted this plan with apparent success, and the idea has spread over the border into Oregon, where the people are also to vote upon it this fall. If you should receive any literature relating to this proposition, as you are likely to do as the campaign progresses, give it careful study.

Par Nobile Fratrem.

Sam B. Cook, ex-secretary of state of Missouri, is against the proposed taxation amendments to the constitution. Read Sam B. Cook's political record and—hold your nose.

State Auditor Gordon of Missouri is against the proposed taxation amendments to the state constitution. Gordon is an expert in dealing with land values. Read the record of his proceedings against him by his own relatives for the way he horkswoggled them in some land deals.

Judge Louis Houck, of Cape Girardeau, is the boss dog in the manger of southeast Missouri. He has the biggest little railroad "snap" in the state. He has a whole section tied up and at his mercy as a railroad monopolist.

"Jim" Houchin, late slush fund and convict labor candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor, is also against the taxation amendments. "Jim" is the Star Clothing Company that speeds up the convicts at Jefferson City.

These are the "friends of the farmer" and of "honest taxation." A lovely bunch. Lord save us!—St. Louis Mirror.

Ancient and Modern Methods of Harvesting.
On the 18th and 19th of July last, the famous Oakdown Farm, "the pride of Illinois," was the scene of a historic drama the like of which the world has never seen. Under the cameras of two moving picture companies the development of grain-harvesting machinery was illustrated, from the earliest type of the reaping-hook to the latest power-driven harvester. The pictures spoke in every language. The scenes depicted Egyptians harvesting wheat with the reaping-hook, 2500 years B. C. The Gallic reaping device, to which Pliny, the Roman historian, refers, was also shown in action, being operated by workmen in the costumes of Gauls. The scythe and cradle, as well as the flail were also brought into action.

An early type of the McCormick reaper—one on which the rake-man rode while raking off the grain—was taken into a field of heavy grain and it acquitted itself very creditably, and was boisterously applauded by the throng of onlookers. The machine, by the way, was built in 1841 and is the same type that Mr. McCormick sent to the first world's fair, held in London in 1851—and the same machine which the London Times before the fair ridiculed as being a cross between a chariot and a flying machine; but following the fair, after the machine had been seen at work in the field, the same critics declared it well worth the whole cost of the exposition. The first self-rake McCormick reaper was also sent into the field of heavy grain and was applauded by the crowd for its excellent work. After photographing a modern reaper in operation, the climax came when a 25-horse power tractor, drawing three 7-foot binders, pulled down the field into the range of the cameras.

In a few brief hours were photographed the wonderful progress that has been made in the development of agricultural machinery since the earliest time of which we have any authentic record—and practically all of the advancement from the reaping-hook to the modern harvesting machine has been made in the last three-quarters of a century. In other words, we have done more in the last century than had been accomplished in all the preceding centuries. The struggle for bread is as old as the pyramids and the sphinx, and yet the story is ever new, and each time it is told it takes on a new meaning for many who have given the subject little or no thought.

The invention of the reaper in 1831 and the subsequent development of the modern farm machine industry made it possible for America to advance from its low rank among nations to the very highest position, with a capacity in production of foodstuffs today nearly equal to that of all Europe.

BISMARCK

W. T. Scott and wife of Potosi have rented a house here and will move to our town this week. Mr. Scott is employed on the new railroad being built out of this point.

L. N. Kirkpatrick fell between the cars here Wednesday last and had two of his ribs fractured.

F. G. Grisham and family have moved to Bismarck from their farm near Caledonia in order to give the children the advantage of our school.

John T. Stephens is erecting a new dwelling in the Barth addition.

W. W. Baker left for Ste. Mary's, Mo., Saturday, to take charge of the public school there.

Born to the wife of M. W. Cummings, Sept. 6th, a boy, and to the wife of J. A. Bucher, Sept. 9th, a girl.

W. A. Butler left Friday for Lutesville, Mo., to take charge of the new bank there, as cashier.

The base ball game here last Sunday between the Bismarck and Graniteville nines, resulted in a victory for the home team, Score, 4 to 5.

Railroad brakeman Fred Kimmell of this place, aged 21, was killed by the cars between Poplar Bluff and Charleston last Monday. His remains were interred at Sabula, his old home.

Philip McGarron and wife of Irondale were visitors here Sunday.

Rough Bismarck was struck over the heart with a base ball during the game here last Sunday and so seriously hurt that it was several hours before he got out of danger.

LATTY.

Hot and dry here, 88 in the shade. Stock is suffering greatly from the heat and flies.

Mrs. Nicholson, who has been visiting in Potosi, has returned home. She was under the care of a doctor while there, but we regret to learn her health has not improved.

Lewis Dean & Co. have just about cleaned up Fouché a Renault and Ebo with their threshing outfit, and are now working over on Indian Creek.

Nicholson Bros. will pull in from Edgar's this week with their threshing outfit, finishing up the season.

There is much delay in getting ground broke for fall seeding, owing to the hot, dry weather.

Cutting corn fodder and otherwise saving feed is the order of the day out here.

The swain! Here is at a standstill the weather being too warm to run it, so they say.

Andy Link of St. Louis is visiting old friends out in this part of the county.

Mr. J. C. Nicholson drove to Potosi Monday evening and tied his mules up while he took supper there at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. P. Cordia. An automobile came along and the mules hurriedly left town. At present writing neither the mules or the buggy to which they were hitched have been heard from. Can't say what became of the auto. Those automobile fellows ought to look a little out when there are strange mules in town.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

The Chair of Preventive Medicine at the University of Missouri has established a Bureau of Information for the use of the citizens of the state. It desires to serve the citizens by answering, in so far as is possible, any question they may ask about the prevention of diseases.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President: WILLIAM H. TAFT.
For Vice President: JAMES S. SHERMAN.

For Governor: JOHN C. MCKINLEY.
For Lieutenant-Governor: HIRAM LLOYD.

For Secretary of State: JAMES J. ALFORD.
For State Auditor: GREEN B. GREER.

For State Treasurer: DANIEL H. HOFFER.
For Attorney-General: JAMES H. MASON.

For Railroad Commissioner: EDWARD G. MARSH.
For Supreme Judge, Division No. 1: STEPHEN S. BROWN.

For Supreme Judge, Division No. 2: CHARLES A. DENTON.
For Judge St. Louis Court of Appeal: WILLIAM DEE BECKER.

For Congress: S. G. NIPPER.
For Representative: WILLIAM H. EVENS.

For County Judge, First District: PATRICK H. WARD.
For County Judge, Second District: S. V. EYE.

For Prosecuting Attorney: WILLIAM A. COOPER.
For Sheriff: CHARLES H. QUEEN.

For Assessor: HENRY L. SMITH.
For Treasurer: NORMAN F. ROBINSON.

For Surveyor: R. E. HUTCHINGS.

Future of The Country Town.

We are not speaking now of country towns that have the raw material and the enterprise to enable them to engage in manufacturing; nor of towns which by reason of their superior transportation facilities are engaged in more or less wholesaling; nor of towns which by reason of having superior educational advantages have been growing a little during the last few years. We are thinking of those towns that are simply distributing points for the territory tributary thereto—that have the reason for their existence the supply of the wants of the farmers and are shipping points for the shipment of products for which the farm furnishes the raw material, as for example, mills, canneries, canning factories, etc.

Now during the past years these towns have not increased in population very rapidly. Some of them are not holding their own, and some are increasing slowly because of the incoming of retired farmers. With the cities of the west have been growing, and while the open country has been decreasing in population more rapidly than most men realize, this class of towns have about been holding their own.

What future is there for them? Some tell us that their fate will be gradually absorbed by the mail order houses; that these towns will dwindle in population and influence. This would be a calamity, for a dwindling and decaying town is a poor place to live. People get discouraged. The young folks want to get away.

Is there any help? Let us think about it a little. These towns, having as the reason for their existence the supply of the wants of the farmers and for their convenience in shipping their products, will increase or decrease in population, wealth and influence, with the increased or decreased prosperity of the farms that are tributary thereto. Hence the merchants and people generally in these towns are deeply interested in the prosperity of agriculture. If the farms were eighty instead of quarters the population of the country would be practically doubled; and this would almost proportionately increase the size and wealth of the town.

A movement has been started in various states to secure the services of an agricultural adviser, who must be an expert, who is able to give the farmer advice on request whenever he is in doubt of anything, such as the kind of seed to plant, providing ventilation for house and barn etc. It is expected that he will have an office at the county seat, or other more convenient place, that he may be there at least one day in the week that the farmers may consult him.

This movement will have back

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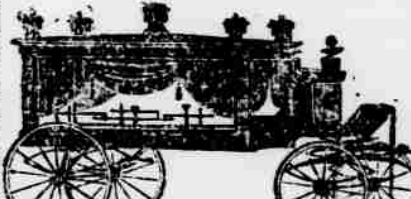
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If the railroads and merchants and business men generally, and have the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture and agricultural colleges. It appears almost simultaneously in Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, and will no doubt be prominent in Wisconsin soon.

The people should take hold of this movement and give it their moral and financial support. If the farmer by taking the advice of the expert can increase the products of his farm a hundred dollars a year, he will have just that much more money to spend in the country town. We do not believe there is a farmer in our territory who could not and a hundred dollars a year to his income if he would take the advice of a competent adviser. Some of them could add 50 per cent to their gross income, some 25 per cent, and many of them 10 per cent. Now the more money the farmer has to spend, the more goods he will buy, and the higher the quality of these goods.

Anything that helps the farmers of the community helps the town whose reason for existence is ministering to the wants of the farmers in that community. This ought to be apparent at first glance. We believe that this movement, which is just at its beginning, will be a decided advantage to the business men of these country towns, if they will take hold of it in dead earnest. The main difficulty is that of securing men who are competent to act as agricultural advisers. Therefore those that move first will have the best opportunity.

EVERY TIME I COME TO TOWN.

Every time I come to town
The roads keep a jolting me up and down.
Makes no difference where I'm bound,
They all keep a jolting me up and down.
Stuck in the mud I had been gotten! Ach, dose roads nigh't haf no bottom! Makes no difference where I'm bound, I'm stuck in the mud or jolted around, Break-neck steins on efery hill! Ruts and chuckle-holes fit to kill—Makes no difference where I'm bound Same old blamed jolting around.
Who will fix dose roads, I say? Who vill vork some mitout pay? Ach, mine Got, my neighbors shirk! Can't make roads mitout some vork.
Now, dose neighbors all should see What great plessings it will be When they make dose roads all good Maypees then I haul some wood.
Und when I might come to town I get not so shooked around, Nor in the mud stuck up so deep What makes Angels sometimes weep.
Efery time I comes to town
The roads keep a jolting me up and down.
Makes no difference where I'm bound, They all keep a jolting me up and down—Exchange.

She was just an ordinary woman without much leisure or time for culture. She did not know the difference between an Ionic and a Doric column in architecture and she was not versed in china painting or the Roman empire, but she brought up her children to tell the truth, to love God and their fellow creatures, and to do honest labor and not be ashamed of it. When she died the Recording Angel said as he reached for a fresh pen and turned to a clean page: "A queen is coming. Get her throne ready."—Ex.

A vast amount of ill health is due to impaired digestion. When the stomach fails to perform its functions properly the whole system becomes deranged. A few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets is all you need. They will strengthen your digestion, invigorate your liver, and regulate your bowels, entirely doing away with that miserable feeling due to faulty digestion. Try it. Many others have been permanently cured—why not you? For sale by all dealers.

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3. Elementary Course in Agriculture, leading to a State Certificate.
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8. College Courses, leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science in Education, and Bachelor of Science in Home Economics. Four well equipped school buildings, two good dormitories, a strong faculty.

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